



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

inspected and passed. Eight emigrants for San Francisco, per steamship *China*, were examined and passed.

Smallpox is not reported officially, but I understand that it is beginning to make its appearance to a noticeable extent among the Chinese.

Niuchwang was the only outport reporting quarantinable disease present. For the period ended October 21, 1905, there were reported at that port 1 new case and 3 deaths from plague. There have been so far, it is said, but 4 deaths from that disease, and its spread is claimed to be checked.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Consul Baehr reports, December 1 and 4, as follows:

During the week ended November 25, 1905, 6 bills of health were issued for vessels bound for the United States, with 120 crew. No passengers. The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness on board. No quarantinable diseases were reported at this port during the week.

Week ended December 2, 1905, 2 bills of health issued for vessels bound for the United States, with 47 crew. No passengers. The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness. No quarantinable diseases were reported at this port during the week.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Quarantine against Gulf ports of United States raised conditionally.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, December 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 13, as follows:

Week ended December 2, 1905:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Vessels inspected and bills of health issued..... | 23 |
| Crew of outgoing vessels inspected..... | 1, 059 |
| Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected..... | 332 |

During the week 17 cases and 7 deaths from yellow fever were reported. November 28, 1 case was reported from Marianao, a suburb of Habana. This case was of a woman who, it is reported, had not left Marianao for four months, consequently infection could not be traced to Habana proper. One case was also reported the same day as occurring in Vedado, another suburb. Cases are being reported as occurring outside of what was known as the infected district, so that conditions regarding infection do not appear favorable. Rain has prevailed the latter part of the week, which is unusual for this time of the year. In looking over the record of yellow-fever cases reported it is interesting to note the large proportion of persons who have contracted the disease after a short residence on the island.

From November 10 to December 2, inclusive, there have been 35 cases and 10 deaths reported from yellow fever. The authorities have, I understand, increased their fumigating and oiling brigades.

Four new cases of yellow fever reported December 6.

Three new cases and 1 death from yellow fever reported December 8. One case resulting in death reported from Province of Matanzas